



Appendix E
Cultural Resources Assessment

Cultural Resources Assessment
for the
Raising Cane's 1051 Victorville Project,
Victorville, San Bernardino County, California

CONFIDENTIAL

March 28, 2024

Prepared By:

Jamie Nord, MA, RPA and Jessica Mauck, MA, RPA

Cultural Resources Management

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc.

3801 University Ave, Suite 300

Riverside, CA 92501

Kimley»Horn

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Raising Cane's 1051 Victorville Project (Project) in City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. The proposed Project consists of a drive-through restaurant commercial development and associated parking facility on a 1.50-acre parcel. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Victorville acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources.

A cultural resources records search was conducted through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area and vicinity on February 22, 2024 and noted that no cultural resources were previously recorded in the Project area. Only one (1) historic period refuse scatter was previously recorded within a 0.5-mile buffer. A pedestrian survey of the Project area was conducted on March 5, 2024, and no cultural resources were identified. However, previous and active ground disturbances were observed, such as OHV activity, grading, paving, squatting, and dumping. The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of Sacred Land Files (SLF) on February 26, 2024 with positive results. A review of historic images and maps further indicated that previous grading has occurred in the western Project area.

No cultural resources were identified at the Project area during the research, record search, or field survey. Additionally, given the prior grading, lack of documented cultural resources in the vicinity, age of underlying geologic units, and relative distance from the Mojave River, it is unlikely that intact buried cultural resources are present in the Project area. As such, no known "Historical Resources" or "Unique Archaeological Resources", as defined by CEQA, are present within the Project area. However, the research indicates that the greater Mojave River region is sensitive for precontact archaeological resources. Therefore, it is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation as well as a WEAP training. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
REGULATORY SETTING.....	1
ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING.....	7
CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING	8
METHODS.....	10
RESULTS	10
RECOMMENDATIONS	11
REFERENCES.....	17

FIGURES

- Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map
- Figure 2: Project Area Map
- Figure 3: Project Area Overview
- Figure 4: Dirt Trail
- Figure 5: Graded Terrace
- Figure 6: Squatting Camp
- Figure 7: Project Area Overview, 1984 Historic Aerial Image
- Figure 8: Project Area Overview, 2005 Historic Aerial Image

APPENDICES

- A: Record Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center
- B: Sacred Lands File Search Results from the Native American Heritage Commission

INTRODUCTION

Kimley-Horn and Associates, Inc. (KHA) is under contract to complete a Cultural Resources Assessment for the proposed Raising Cane's 1051 Victorville Project in City of Victorville (City), San Bernardino County, California. The project is subject to environmental review and consideration pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) with the City of Victorville acting as the Lead Agency. This report is intended to support the City's review and consideration of the Project and potential impacts it may have on the environment specifically as it relates to cultural resources. Efforts conducted for this assessment include pedestrian survey of the Project area, cultural resources records search, Sacred Lands File (SLF) search, literature review, review of cultural databases and repositories, and review of historic maps and imagery. This report presents the results of those efforts, as well as recommended mitigation measures for the Project.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Project proposes to develop the existing vacant lot into a Raising Cane's Restaurant. The proposed development will include a 2,899 square foot (sq. ft.) restaurant with an outdoor patio, drive-thru, and parking. The associated improvements include, but are not limited to on-site grading, domestic water service, sanitary sewer service, storm drain infrastructure, concrete and asphalt pavement, landscaping, and irrigation. The proposed commercial building would have maximum structural height of approximately 26 feet.

The Project is generally located in the central portion of the City of Victorville and west of Interstate 15 (I-15) (Figure 1). The site is specifically located at the northwest corner of the intersection of Roy Rogers Drive and Civic Drive (Figure 2). The Project site is bounded by commercial development to the east and south and vacant disturbed land to the west and north. The Project site comprises three parcels with Assessor's Parcel Number (APN) 3106-201-24, 3106-201-25, and 3106-201-27. The Project would disturb a total of approximately 1.5 acres of these parcels.

REGULATORY SETTING

California Environmental Quality Act

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) applies to all discretionary projects undertaken or subject to approval by the state's public agencies (California Code of Regulations 14(3), § 15002(i)). Under CEQA, "A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(b)). Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act (State CEQA Guidelines) section 15064.5(a) defines a "historical resource" as a resource that meets one or more of the following criteria:

- Listed in, or eligible for listing in, the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register)
- Listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined at Cal. Public Res. Code § 5020.1(k))

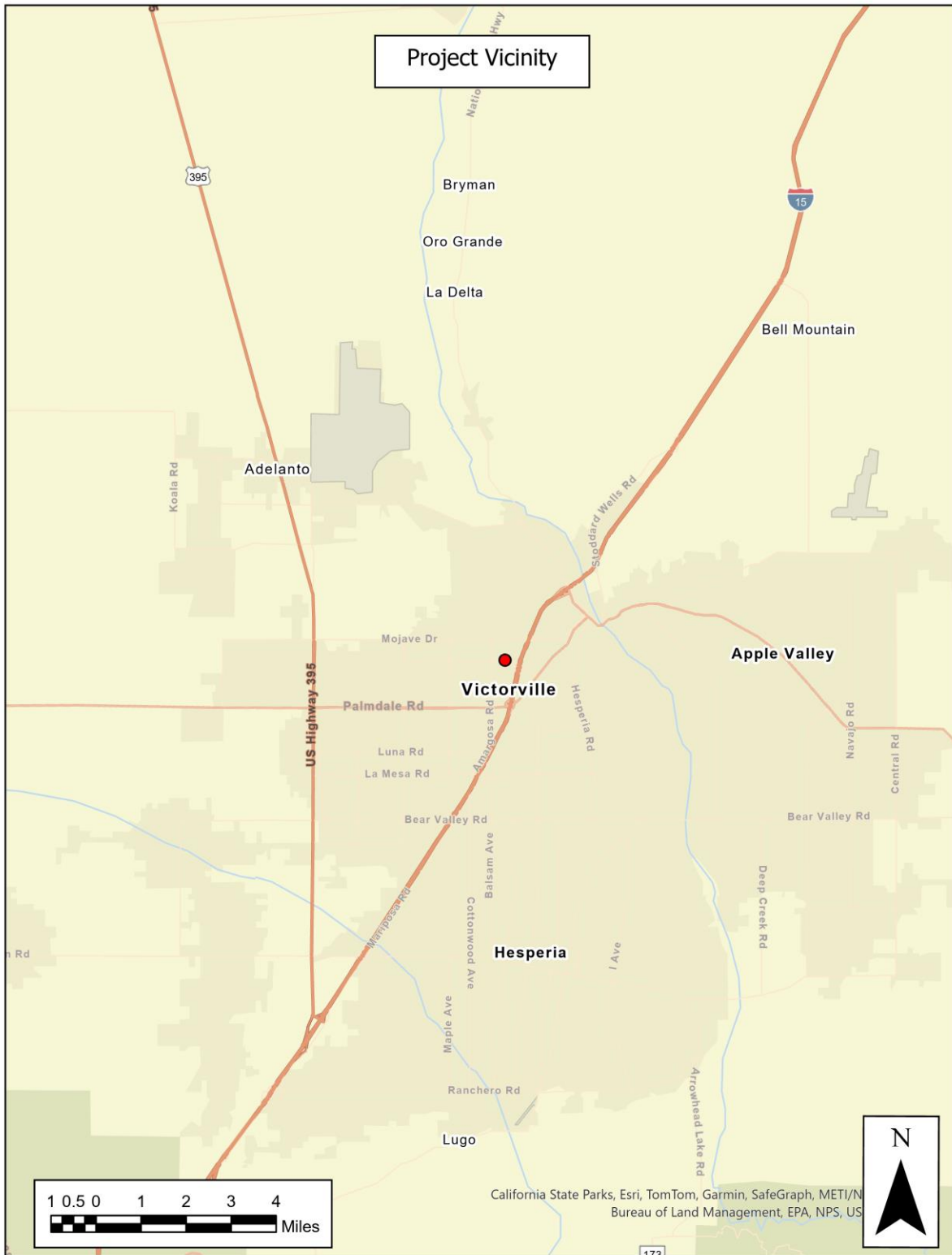


Figure 1: Project Vicinity Map



Figure 2: Project Area Map

- Identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of § 5024.1(g) of the Cal. Public Res. Code
- Determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a))

A historical resource consists of "Any object, building, structure, site, area, place, record, or manuscript which a lead agency determines to be historically significant or significant in the architectural, engineering, scientific, economic, agricultural, educational, social, political, military, or cultural annals of California...Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be 'historically significant' if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources" (Cal. Code Regs. Tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)). The significance of a historical resource is impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for the California Register. If an impact on a historical or archaeological resource is significant, CEQA requires feasible measures to minimize the impact (State CEQA Guidelines § 15126.4 (a)(1)). Mitigation of significant impacts must lessen or eliminate the physical impact that the project will have on the resource. Section 5024.1 of the Cal. Public Res. Code established the California Register. Generally, a resource is considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the criteria for listing in the California Register (Cal. Code Regs. tit. 14(3), § 15064.5(a)(3)).

Finally, CEQA requires that significant effects on unique archaeological resources be considered and addressed. CEQA defines a unique archaeological resource as any archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated that, without merely adding to the current body of knowledge, there is a high probability that it meets any of the following criteria:

- Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and there is a demonstrable public interest in that information.
- Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type.
- Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5 Appendix G includes significance criteria relative to archaeological and historical resources. These have been utilized as thresholds of significance here, and a project would have a significant environmental impact if it would:

- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in section 10564.5;
- Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource pursuant to Section 10564.5;
- Disturb any human remains, include those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

California Public Resources Code

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5024.1 establishes the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). The register lists all California properties considered to be significant historical resources. The CRHR also includes all properties listed or determined eligible for listing in the NRHP, including properties evaluated and determined eligible under § 106.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5020 to 5029.5 continued the former Historical Landmarks Advisory Committee as the State Historical Resources Commission. The commission oversees the administration of the California Register of Historical Resources and is responsible for designating State Historical Landmarks and Historical Points of Interest.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5079 to 5079.65 define the functions and duties of the Office of Historic Preservation, which administers federal- and state-mandated historic preservation programs in California as well as the California Heritage Fund.

California Public Resources Code (PRC) § 5097.9 to 5097.991 provide protection to Native American historical and cultural resources and sacred sites; identify the powers and duties of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); require that descendants be notified when Native American human remains are discovered; and provide for treatment and disposition of human remains and associated grave goods.

California Health and Safety Code

California Health and Safety Code § 7050.5-7055 govern the process for reporting inadvertent discoveries of human remains to the County Coroner; the process for the County Coroner to report human remains of Native American descent to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC); and the protections offered against removal or desecration of human remains.

California Code of Regulations

The California Code of Regulations govern the nomination of resources to the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) (14 California Code of Regulations [CCR] § 4850). The regulations set forth the criteria for eligibility as well as guidelines for assessing historical integrity and resources that have special considerations.

California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR)

The State Historical Resources Commission has designed this program for use by state and local agencies, private groups, and citizens to identify, evaluate, register, and protect California's historical resources. The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) is the authoritative guide to the state's significant historical and archeological resources.

The California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR) program encourages public recognition and protection of resources of architectural, historical, archeological, and cultural significance; identifies historical resources for state and local planning purposes; determines eligibility for state historic preservation grant funding; and affords certain protections under the California Environmental Quality

Act (CEQA). To be eligible for listing in the CRHR, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States.
- Is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.
- Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction; represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values.
- Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

In addition to having significance, resources must have integrity for the period of significance. The period of significance is the date or span of time within which significant events transpired or significant individuals made their important contributions. Integrity is the authenticity of a historical resource's physical identity as evidenced by the survival of characteristics or historic fabric that existed during the resource's period of significance. Alterations to a resource or changes in its use over time may change its historical, cultural, or architectural significance. Simply, resources must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and to convey the reasons for their significance. A resource that has lost its historic character or appearance may still have sufficient integrity for the CRHR if, under Criterion 4, it maintains the potential to yield significant scientific or historical information or specific data.

Isolated finds, such as a single artifact with no other associated cultural materials, are generally considered to be ineligible for listing in the CRHR. However, the nature of the isolated resource and any available ethnographic data regarding affiliated Native American populations should be carefully considered during the evaluation process, particularly as it relates to potential eligibility under Criterion 4.

California Historical Landmarks

California Historical Landmarks are buildings, structures, sites, or places that have been determined to have statewide historical significance. The resource must be approved for designation by the County Board of Supervisors or the City/Town Council in whose jurisdiction it is located; be recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission; and be officially designated by the Director of California State Parks. A resource must meet at least one of these following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type in the state or within a large geographic region (Northern, Central, or Southern California).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of California.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or is one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in a region of a pioneer architect, designer, or master builder.

California Points of Historical Interest

California Points of Historical Interest are sites, buildings, features, or events that are of local (city or county) significance and have anthropological, cultural, military, political, architectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or other value. Points of Historical Interest designated after December 1997 and recommended by the State Historical Resources Commission are also listed in the CRHR. No historical resource may be designated as both a landmark and a point. If a point is subsequently granted status as a landmark, the point designation is retired. To be eligible for designation as a Point of Historical Interest, a resource must meet at least one of the following criteria:

- Be the first, last, only, or most significant of its type within the local geographic region (city or county).
- Be associated with an individual or group having a profound influence on the history of the local area.
- Be a prototype of, or an outstanding example of, a period, style, architectural movement or construction or be one of the more notable works or the best surviving work in the local region of a pioneer architect, designer or master builder.

California Historic Building Code

The California Historic Building Code—California Code of Regulations, Title 24, Part 8—provides regulations for the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, relocation, or reconstruction of buildings or properties designated as qualified historical buildings or properties. The California Historic Building Code is intended to provide solutions for the preservation of qualified historical buildings or properties, to promote sustainability, to provide access for persons with disabilities, to provide a cost-effective approach to preservation, and to provide for the reasonable safety of the occupants or users.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The Project area is situated in the central Mojave Desert, which is characterized as an arid environment. The desert is a transitional zone between the Great Basin and Sonoran Desert. The nearest water source is the Mojave River located 2.5 miles east of the Project area. Though, it is now an ephemeral watershed that primarily flows underground with seasonal surficial flow during storms. The Mojave River flows northeast across the desert, originating from the base of the San Bernardino Mountains in the Summit Valley area to the Mojave Sink near Afton Canyon. The Project vicinity is relatively flat and situated on an alluvial fan apron. Elevation at the Project area is approximately 2,955 feet above mean sea level. Soil composition within the Project area consists of Lavic loamy fine sand and Helendale loamy sand (SoilWeb 2024). Geologic units underlying the Project area consist of alluvium derived from the ancestral Mojave River during the Pleistocene and Pliocene eras (Hernandez et al. 2008). Though, no geologic fault lines are located in the vicinity (U.S. Geological Survey 2024). Common native animals that inhabit the Mojave Desert include coyotes, cottontail and jackrabbits, rats, mice, desert tortoises, roadrunners, raptors, turkey vultures, and other bird species. Native plants in this region include creosote, cacti, rabbit bush, interior golden bush, cheesebush, species of sage, and various grasses. Though, sparse native vegetation is present at the Project area, such as creosote bush, brittlebush, and a Joshua tree. The Project area is currently vacant and undeveloped land, except for one paved section. Nearby land uses include commercial, residential, and open land.

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL SETTING

Prehistory and Ethnography

The Mojave Desert is associated with the traditional territories of several Native Americans communities, and ethnographic data suggest that territories may have shifted over time or overlapped (Kelly 1934; Kroeber 1908; Strong 1972; Sutton 2017). The landscape specifically surrounding the City of Victorville is largely associated with the *Marra'yam*, modernly known as the Serrano, that lived along the Mojave River (Benedict 1924; Harrington 1918; Kroeber 1925; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024; Sutton and Earle 2017). The Serrano are defined as being part of the Uto-Aztecan language family. Serrano clans lived in pit houses at villages and seasonal or temporary campsites. Proximity to water was an important consideration for settlement by the Serrano (Bean and Smith 1978). The Mojave River provided an oasis environment for the Serrano, who developed villages and camps along its banks. The river supplied a water source and supported a diverse habitat of native plants and animals. The river also served as a major travel corridor for Native communities to conduct trade (Sutton and Earle 2017). After the arrival of the Europeans in California, Serrano clans, including those along the Mojave River, were decimated by European disease, genocide, and forced labor (Madley 2016).

Prehistoric chronology for the Mojave River region is included in chronologies for the greater Mojave Desert. Regional prehistoric chronology has been organized into many different chronological frameworks. Though, an often-cited framework was first proposed by Warren (Warren 1980, 1984; Warren and Cabtree 1986) with more recent expansions by Sutton and colleagues (2007). Due to the settlement patterns of the Serrano, many large, complex archaeological sites have been recorded specifically along the Mojave River, such as at Cronese Lakes, Afton Canyon, Turner Springs, Oro Grande, Deep Creek, and Summit Valley, to name a few (Sutton and Earle 2017). These river sites have contributed to the chronology of the larger desert region, especially for the Late Prehistoric archaeological record.

Late Pleistocene. The Late Pleistocene paleoenvironment was characterized by a wetter, cooler climate, and numerous lakes were located in the Mojave Desert during this time. Isolated flaked-stone artifacts have been recorded along these Pleistocene-age lakeshores (Roth and Warren 2008). A variety of lithic materials were exploited for toolstone production as hunter-gatherers maintained a high level of mobility and utilized material sources throughout the desert (Basgall 2000).

Early Holocene. Archaeologists have recorded artifacts associated with hunting and plant processing at early Holocene sites, such as projectile points, bifaces, and groundstone tools (Basgall 2000; Eerkens et al. 2007). These Lake Mojave and Pinto lithic technologies supported hunter-gatherer subsistence strategies in a shifting, increasingly arid environment.

Middle Holocene. The Mojave Desert may have experienced a population increase, and Native communities began shifting towards residential stability. Sites associated with the Gypsum Complex have contained a variety of projectile points, faunal remains, and rock art (Byrd et al. 2009; Davis et al. 1981).

Late Holocene. Many archaeological sites in the Mojave Desert have been dated to the Late Holocene and contain technologies associated with the Rose Spring Complex in their assemblages. Artifact assemblages

recorded in the Late Holocene were increasingly diverse and included knives, drills, shells, pipes, awls, and obsidian tools, to name a few. There was a substantial increase in obsidian use. Native American communities developed more permanent settlements and relied on a wider range of plant resources (Byers and Broughton 2004; Gardner 2006).

Late Prehistoric. Large, complex villages were developed by the Late Prehistoric period and contained multiple family groups within the clans. Proximity to water was an important factor for the permanent settlements. Late Prehistoric archaeological sites contained diverse artifact assemblages, including Desert series projectile points, ceramics, pendants, incised stones, and shell beads (Sutton 2017).

History

The first recorded European to pass through the region was Father Francisco Garces. He searched for an overland route to link the Los Angeles Basin and New Mexico. Garces explored the region now known as the Mojave Trail, a traditional travel route utilized by Native Americans. The Spaniard later became a guide to Juan Bautista de Anza, who had been commissioned to set up quarters at the Mission San Gabriel (Beck and Haase 1974). At this time, an estimated thousands of Native Americans, including the *Maara'yam* desert clans of the Antelope Valley and potentially the Mojave River region, were either taken to the Mission, removed to work as forced agricultural labor at the *estancia* in Redlands that served as outpost for the Mission, fled the region, or were killed (Beattie 1923; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024). In 1821, Mexico overthrew Spanish rule, and the Missions began to decline. By 1833, the Mexican government passed the Secularization Act and the Missions, reorganized as parish churches, lost their vast land holdings, and released the indigenous people that remained. Following this, land throughout present-day California was organized into Mexican land grants, and these large pastoral estates conducted cattle ranching during the Mexican or Rancho Period (Bacich 2017).

White traders, settlers, miners, and explorers moved into the region, starting in the early and mid-1800s. They followed similar routes that paralleled the Mojave River, known as the Spanish Trail and Mormon Trail. The Atchinson, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad reached Hesperia in 1847. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848 ended the Mexican-American War and the Mexican Rancho Period (Del Castillo 1992). California achieved statehood in the U.S. in 1850. During the mid- and late 1800s, prospectors and miners flocked to the Mojave Desert and nearby San Bernardino Mountains with the lure of gold and other precious metals. Towns began developing near mine operations and districts, such as at Oro Grande and Holcomb Valley (Vredenburg 1999). Homesteaders also settled around the Mojave Desert in the early 1900s as result of regional land booms (Norris 1982).

Victorville began as the community of Victor, named after Jacob Nash Victor, a construction superintendent for the California Southern Railroad, also known as the Santa Fe Railroad (City of Victorville 2024). The U.S. Postal Office changed the name from Victor to Victorville to alleviate confusion with Victor, Colorado. The town was originally planned in a grid pattern, which is still evident today at the original subdivision of "A" Street through "G" Street and First Street through Eleventh Street. The construction of a railroad depot and the presence of rich, fertile agricultural land contributed to the community's early development. In 1926, the construction of U.S. Route 66 linked Victorville to a major

transportation artery in the continental U.S. Later, the development of the I-15 highway would replace Route 66 as the major transportation corridor through the High Desert. Large deposits of granite and limestone were discovered in the region. As a result, the cement manufacturing industry has fueled the local economy. The Victorville Army Airfield or George Air Force Base was constructed in the 1940s but was later deactivated in 1992 (California Historic Route 66 Association). Victorville was incorporated in 1962 with an estimated population of 8,100 residents (City of Victorville 2024). By 2013, the City's population reached over 120,000, indicating its substantial growth in recent decades.

METHODS

All efforts made for the completion of this report were completed pursuant to requirements set forth in the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). This study is intended to identify whether cultural resources are located within the Project area, whether any cultural resources are potentially significant pursuant to the above-referenced regulations and standards, and to develop specific recommendations that will address potential impacts to existing or potential resources. Tasks completed include:

- A cultural resources records search through the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) to identify any studies conducted and/or cultural resources recorded within or adjacent to the Project area,
- A Sacred Lands File (SLF) search through the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC),
- A pedestrian survey of the of the Project area and recordation of identified cultural resources,
- A review of cultural resource databases and historical maps, and
- Development of recommendations and/or mitigation measures for cultural resources identified or potentially unrecorded within the Project area.

RESULTS

Cultural Resources Record Search

KHA archaeologists conducted a cultural resources record search at the South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC) for the Project area and 0.5-mile buffer on February 22, 2024. The results of the record search indicate that no previously recorded cultural resources are located within the Project area. Additionally, the Project area has been entirely surveyed during two previous cultural studies: SB-3783 in 2001 and SB-6064 in 2008. An additional six (6) cultural studies have occurred within 0.5-mile of the Project area (Appendix A). These studies resulted in the recording of one (1) cultural resource in the buffer. The previously recorded resource, P-36-014486, is a historic-age refuse site located southwest of the Project area.

Sacred Lands File Search

The Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) conducted a search of Sacred Lands Files (SLF) for the Project area and vicinity at the request of KHA. The NAHC responded on February 26, 2024 and indicated that the results are positive for documented sacred lands in or near the Project area (Appendix B). The NAHC also specified that the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe should be contacted for further information about the sacred site. The City of Victorville will perform Assembly Bill (AB) 52 Consultation with the Native American Tribes.

Cultural Field Survey

Although the Project area has been previously surveyed, the timespan since the previous surveys warranted an updated field investigation. Therefore, an intensive-level cultural resources field survey was conducted for the Project area on March 5, 2024 by KHA archaeologists and field technicians (Figure 3). The survey was conducted by walking parallel transects spaced approximately 15 meters apart. Transects were oriented in a north-south direction. All surface exposures were carefully inspected for the presence of cultural resources. Ground visibility was excellent throughout the Project area and averaged 90%. Surface visibility was intermittently impeded by the presence of vegetation. Digital photographs were taken at various points in the Project area. No cultural resources were identified as a result of the pedestrian survey. Though, several types of ground disturbances or surface impacts were observed during the field visit. Numerous dirt trails and roads were present in the Project area with visible tire tracks (Figure 4). The Project area was split into two terrace levels with a graded berm running northeast-southwest through the center of the Project area (Figure 5). The lower terrace in the western Project area has been extensively graded. Additionally, a section of the southeast Project area has been graded and paved with asphalt. Lastly, there was evidence of active squatting and dumping on the property (Figure 6). A squatter's tent and associated camp were located at the northern boundary of the Project area. Some debris and materials had also been dumped in the southwest corner of the property.

Additional Research

Staff also conducted a review of the National Register, California Register, National Historic Landmarks list, and other cultural databases. However, no cultural resources were identified within the Project area during the review. There are no resources listed on the National Register, California Register, or National Historic Landmarks within the City of Victorville according to the respective databases. The Built Environment Resources Database (BERD) contains 31 historic built environment resources within Victorville. However, none of the 31 resources are located in the Project area or immediate vicinity.

Additionally, historic topographic maps and historic imagery were reviewed to determine land use history and changes to the built environment of the region. Historic aerial images of the Project area date to 1952 and indicate that the site and vicinity were undeveloped (Historic Aerials 2024). A series of dirt trails cover the Project area and vicinity in 1984 (Figure 7). By 1994, Roy Rogers Drive was developed south of the Project area. Additionally in 1994, aerial images indicate that the western Project area was graded. Images from the 2000s portray the Project area as vacant and partially graded (Figure 8). Topographic maps from 1957 display a seasonal wash northwest of the Project area.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No cultural resources were identified in the Project area during the research and field efforts for this study. As such, no known "Historical Resources" or "Unique Archaeological Resources", as defined by CEQA, are present within the Project area.

The Project area has a low to moderate cultural and archaeological sensitivity. Half of the Project area has been graded while the other half is relatively undisturbed. Very old alluvial deposits underly the Project



Figure 3: Project Area Overview



Figure 4: Dirt Trail



Figure 5: Graded Terrace



Figure 6: Squatting Camp

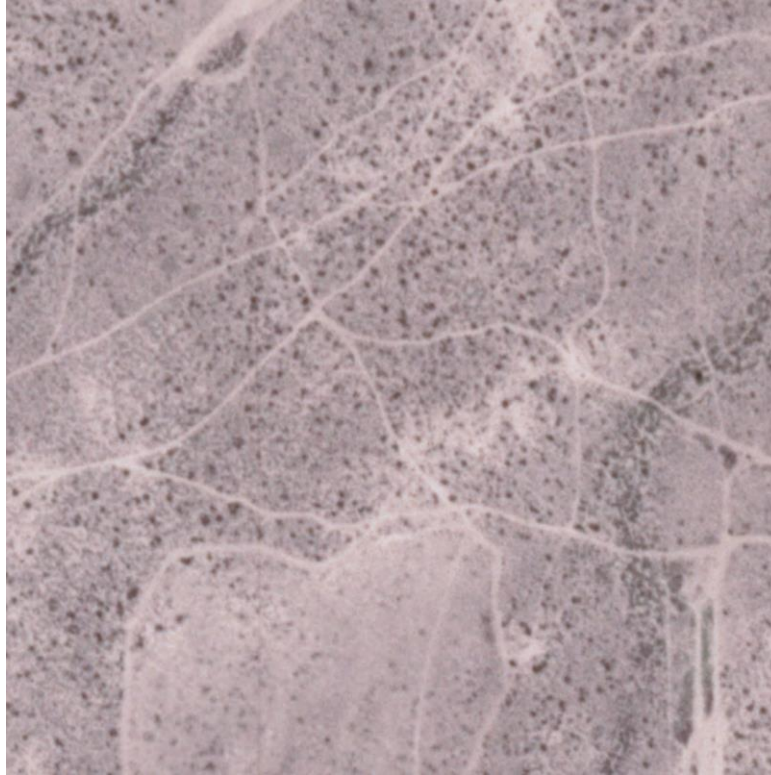


Figure 7: Project Area Overview, 1984 Historic Aerial Image

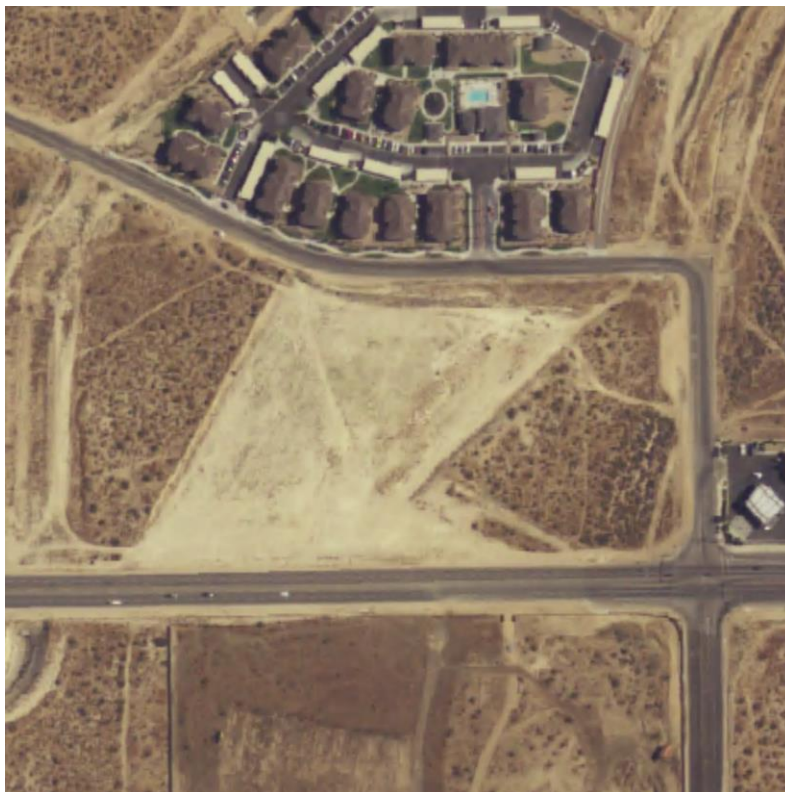


Figure 8: Project Area Overview, 2005 Historic Aerial Image

area from the Pleistocene and Pliocene eras, which are unlikely to contain subsurface cultural resources. While no cultural resources have been recorded in the vicinity, the presence of the Mojave River in the vicinity increases the archaeological sensitivity of the area. Additionally, the literature review indicated a general archaeological sensitivity for the Mojave River region (Allen et al. 20022; Mills 2018; San Manuel Band of Mission Indians 2024). As such, it is recommended that mitigation measures for cultural resources be included that outline the process for treatment of any cultural resources and/or human remains inadvertently discovered during Project implementation as well as a WEAP training. With these mitigation measures in place, impacts to cultural resources would be less than significant. An example of such mitigation is included below:

- **WEAP Training:** An archaeologist meeting the Secretary of Interior's (SOI) minimum professional qualifications in archaeology (Project Archaeologist) will conduct a Worker Environmental Awareness Program (WEAP) training for all on-site personnel related to cultural resources for the Project. The training will provide an overview of how to identify cultural resources within the Project site and the process to follow in the case of inadvertent discovery. All personnel that access the site must undergo this training, to include any personnel that engage with the Project after the initial WEAP training is provided.
- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Cultural Resources:** In the event that cultural resources are discovered during Project implementation, all earthwork and ground-disturbing activities will halt within 50 feet of the discovery. The Project Archaeologist will coordinate with the City of Victorville and identify whether the resource is potentially significant and if it requires further evaluation. If the cultural resources are Native American in origin, the Consulting Tribe(s) must be immediately contacted and consulted regarding potential significance and treatment of the resource. For any potential significant cultural resources, the Project Archaeologist will make recommendations to the City to avoid or mitigate impacts to the resource.

Preservation in place (i.e. avoidance) is the preferred manner of treatment. If preservation in place is not feasible, treatment may include implementation of archaeological data recovery to excavate the resource along with subsequent laboratory processing and analysis. Disposition of significant Native American archaeological materials, such as reburial or curation by a qualified repository within San Bernardino County, will be agreed upon by the City and Consulting Tribe(s). Any significant non-Native American archaeological material shall be curated at a public, non-profit institution with a research interest in the materials within San Bernardino County, if such an institution agrees to accept the material. If no institution accepts the archaeological material, it shall be offered to a local school or historical society in the area for educational purposes.

All identified cultural resources will be recorded on appropriate CA DPR 523 series forms and evaluated for significance. All findings will be included within a Monitoring Report drafted by the Project Archaeologist and submitted to the City and Consulting Tribe(s) for review. Final copies of

the Monitoring Report will be submitted to the City of Victorville, Consulting Tribe(s), and South Central Coastal Information Center (SCCIC).

- **Inadvertent Discoveries of Human Remains:** If human remains are encountered during the undertaking, California State Health and Safety Code Section 7050.5 states that excavation shall stop and no further disturbance shall occur within 100 feet of the discovery until the County Coroner has made a determination of origin and disposition of the remains pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 5097.98. The County Coroner must be notified of the find immediately. If the remains are determined to be prehistoric, the Coroner will notify the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC), which will determine and notify a Most Likely Descendant (MLD). With the permission of the landowner or his/her authorized representative, the MLD may inspect the site of the discovery within 48 hours of notification. If the NAHC is unable to identify an MLD, the MLD fails to make a recommendation, or the landowner or his/her authorized representative rejects the recommendation, the human remains and associated items will be interred on the property with appropriate dignity in a location that will not be subject to future disturbance.

It is important to note that this report does not include discussion related to the presence of Tribal Cultural Resources (TCR), as defined by CEQA, as this is determined via government-to-government consultation between the City of Victorville and Native American Tribes. As such, recommendations made within this report as it relates to cultural resources of Native American origin should be considered alongside the results of Tribal consultation.

REFERENCES

Bacich, Damian

2017 Surviving Secularization: A Mexican Franciscan in a Changing California, 1833–1851. *California History* 94(2): 41-57.

Basgall, M. E.

2000 Patterns of Toolstone Use in Late-Pleistocene/Early-Holocene Assemblages of the Mojave Desert. *A Peopling of the Americas Publication*, 17, 86.

Bean, Lowell J. and Charles R. Smith

1978 Serrano. *Handbook of North American Indians*. Volume 8, 570-574.

Beattie, George William

1923 San Bernardino Valley in the Spanish Period. *Annual Publication of the Historical Society of Southern California* 12(3): 10-28.

Beck, Warren A., and Ynez D. Haase

1974 Historical Atlas of California. Oklahoma City: University of Oklahoma Press.

Benedict, Ruth Fulton

1924 A Brief Sketch of Serrano Culture. *American Anthropologist* 26(3): 366-392.

Byers, D. A., and J. M. Broughton

2004 Holocene Environmental Change, Artiodactyl Abundances, and Human Hunting Strategies in the Great Basin. *American Antiquity* 69(2): 235-255.

Byrd, B. F., D. C. Young, and K. R. McGuire

2009 Pavement Quarries, Gypsum Period Residential Stability, and Trans-Holocene Settlement Systems of the Mojave Desert: A Case Study at Fort Irwin. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology*, 29(2): 121-143.

California Historic Route 66 Association

2024 Victorville. <https://www.route66ca.org/victorville/>.

California Natural Resources Agency

2023 *2023 California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Statutes and Guidelines*. Association of Environmental Professionals.

City of Victorville

2024 Our History. <https://www.victorvilleca.gov/our-city/about-victorville/our-history>.

Davis, C. A., R.E. Taylor, and G. A. Smith

- 1981 New Radiocarbon Determinations from Newberry Cave. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* 3(1): 144-147.

Del Castillo, R. G.

- 1992 The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo: A Legacy of Conflict. University of Oklahoma Press.

Eerkens, J. W., J. S. Rosenthal, D. C. Young, and J. King

- 2007 Early Holocene Landscape Archaeology in the Coso Basin, Northwestern Mojave Desert, California. *North American Archaeologist*, 28(2), 87-112.

Gardner, J. K.

- 2006 The Potential Impact of the Medieval Climatic Anomaly on Human Populations in the Western Mojave Desert. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, NV.

Harrington, John Peabody

- 1918 Ethnographic Field Notes 1917-1917. Serrano. On File with the Smithsonian Institution.

Hernandez, J.L., H.J. Brown, and B.F. Cox

- 2008 Geologic Map of the Victorville 7.5-minute Quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California: A Digital Database. California Geological Survey.

Historic Aerials

- 2024 Historic Aerial Viewer. <https://www.historicaerials.com/viewer>.

Kelly, I. T.

- 1934 Southern Paiute Field Notes. Copies in Possession of C.S. Fowler, University of Nevada, Reno.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

- 1908 Origin Tradition of the Chemehuevi Indians. *Journal of American Folklore* 21(81&82): 240-242.
- 1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* No. 78. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution. Reprinted in 1976, New York: Dover.

Madley, B.

- 2016 An American Genocide: The United States and the California Indian Catastrophe, 1846-1873. Yale University Press.

Mills, Evan

- 2018 Seasonal Round Travel Routes and the Cost of Mobility. Master's thesis. California State University, San Bernardino.

- Norris, F.
1982 Homesteading in the California Desert, 1885-1940. *Southern California Quarterly* 64(4): 297-312.
- Roth, B. J., and C. N. Warren
2008 On the Shores of Pleistocene Lake Mojave: Investigations at the Soda Springs Rockshelter. In *Proceedings of the 2007 Three Corners Conference* (pp. 211-226).
- San Manuel Band of Mission Indians
2024 History. <https://sanmanuel-nsn.gov/culture/history>.
- SoilWeb
2024 SoilWeb. <https://casoilresource.lawr.ucdavis.edu/gmap/>.
- Strong, W. D.
1972 Aboriginal Society in Southern California. Malki Museum Press: Banning, CA.
- Sutton, M. Q.
2017 Chasing Ghosts: Rethinking the Prehistory of the Late Holocene Mojave Desert. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly* 53(1): 1-78.
- Sutton, M. Q., and D. D. Earle
2017 The Desert Serrano of the Mojave River. *Pacific Coast Archaeological Society Quarterly*, 53(2&3), 1-61.
- Sutton, M. Q., M. E. Basgall, J. K. Gardner, and M. W. Allen
2007 Chapter 15 Advances in Understanding Mojave Desert Prehistory. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones, Kathryn Klar. Society for California Archaeology. Rowman Altamira.
- U.S. Geological Survey
2024 U.S. Quaternary Faults.
<https://usgs.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=5a6038b3a1684561a9b0aadf88412fcf>.
- Vredenburgh, L. M.
1999 An Overview of the History of Mining in the Vicinity of Oro Grande, California. *Tracks Along the Mojave Quarterly* 46(3): 69-71.
- Warren, C. N.

- 1980 The Archaeology and Archaeological Resources of the Amargosa-Mojave Basin Planning Units. In *A Cultural Resources Overview for the Amargosa-Mojave Basin Planning Units*. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resources Publications, Riverside, CA.
- 1984 The Desert Region. In *California Archaeology* 339-430. Academic Press, Orlando, FL.

Warren, Claude N., and R.H. Crabtree

- 1986 The Prehistory of the Southwestern Great Basin. In *Handbook of the North American Indians*, Vol. 11, Great Basin, edited by W.L. d'Azevedo, pp. 183-193. W.C. Sturtevant, General Editor. Smithsonian Institution. Washington D.C.

APPENDIX A

Record Search Results from the South Central Coastal Information Center

Resource List

RC Victorville Project

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-36-014486	CA-SBR-012976H	Resource Name - CRM TECH 2306-1H	Site	Historic	AH04	2008 (Daniel Ballester, CRM Tech)	

Report List

RC Victorville Project

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-00612	NADB-R - 1060612; Voided - 78-3.1	1978	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL - HISTORICAL ASSESSMENT FOR THE PROPOSED SYSTEM IMPROVEMENTS FOR A WATER SYSTEM MASTER PLAN FOR VICTOR VALLEY COUNTY WATER DISTRICT	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	36-000060, 36-000063, 36-000064, 36-000065, 36-000158, 36-000966, 36-000967, 36-000968, 36-010614
SB-01322	NADB-R - 1061322; Voided - 82-11.1A	1982	SMITH, GERALD A.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED HOOK ROAD/LA PAZ ROAD INTERCHANGE ON INTERSTATE ROUTE 15, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA	SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY MUSEUM ASSOCIATION	
SB-01323	NADB-R - 1061323; Voided - 82-11.1B	1982	HAMMOND, STEPHEN R.	HISTORIC PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT FOR THE PROPOSED HOOK ROAD/LA PAZ ROAD INTERCHANGE ON INTERSTATE ROUTE 15, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA		
SB-03783	NADB-R - 1063783	2001	WHITE, ROBERT, LAURIE S. WHITE, and DAVID VAN HORN	A CULTURAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT OF THE THREE HIGH DESERT DETENTION CENTER SITES, VICTORVILLE & APPLE VALLEY, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. 27PP	ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATES	36-010290, 36-010291
SB-03793	NADB-R - 1063793	2000	COTTERMAN, CARY	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CHEVRON CONVENIENCE STORE/SERVICE STATION, VICTORVILLE, CA. 11PP	TETRA TECH, INC	
SB-05766	NADB-R - 1065766	1997	Love, Bruce	Cultural Resources Report: Bakersfield—Rialto Fiberoptic Line Project, Kern, Los Angeles and San Bernardino Counties, California.	CRM TECH	
SB-06064		2008	Sanka, Jennifer and Aislin-Kay, Marnie	Phase I Cultural Resources Assessment and Paleontological Records Review Desert Plaza Project, Victorville, San Bernardino County, California	MBA	
SB-06204						

APPENDIX B

Sacred Lands File Search Results from the Native American Heritage Commission

**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

February 26, 2024

Jamie Nord
Kimley-HornVia Email to: Jamie.Nord@kimley-horn.comCHAIRPERSON
Reginald Pagaling
ChumashVICE-CHAIRPERSON
Buffy McQuillen
Yokayo Pomo, Yuki,
NomlakiSECRETARY
Sara Dutschke
MiwokPARLIAMENTARIAN
Wayne Nelson
LuiseñoCOMMISSIONER
Isaac Bojorquez
Ohlone-CostanoanCOMMISSIONER
Stanley Rodriguez
KumeyaayCOMMISSIONER
Laurena Bolden
SerranoCOMMISSIONER
Reid Milanovich
CahuillaCOMMISSIONER
VacantEXECUTIVE SECRETARY
**Raymond C.
Hitchcock**
Miwok, Nisenan**NAHC HEADQUARTERS**
1550 Harbor Boulevard
Suite 100
West Sacramento,
California 95691
(916) 373-3710
nahc@nahc.ca.gov
NAHC.ca.gov**Re: Raising Canes Victorville Project, San Bernardino County**

Dear Ms. Nord:

A record search of the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) Sacred Lands File (SLF) was completed for the information submitted for the above referenced project. The results were positive. Please contact the Chemehuevi Indian Tribe on the attached list for information. Please note that tribes do not always record their sacred sites in the SLF, nor are they required to do so. A SLF search is not a substitute for consultation with tribes that are traditionally and culturally affiliated with a project's geographic area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites, such as the appropriate regional California Historical Research Information System (CHRIS) archaeological Information Center for the presence of recorded archaeological sites.

Attached is a list of Native American tribes who may also have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. Please contact all of those listed; if they cannot supply information, they may recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call or email to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from tribes, please notify the NAHC. With your assistance, we can assure that our lists contain current information.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at my email address: Murphy.Donahue@NAHC.ca.gov

Sincerely,

Murphy Donahue
Cultural Resources Analyst

Attachment